THE STREET CLEANING TROUBLE.

Important Proceedings of the Common Council.

The Excitement Among the Laborers.

SPEECH OF MORGAN L. JONES.

THE STREETS TO BE CLEANED

LAUS DEO! &c.

The article published in our issue of yesterday relative to the street cleaning difficulty was the means of causing the greatest excitement among the sweepers, sah men, dirt men and carimen employed in several wards of the city. The deepest indignation was engendered by the knowledge that the trouble they had experienced in getknowledge that the trouble they had experienced in get-ting their pay was due to cortain ambitious sentlemen disappointed in their search after purposage from the City Inspector. The inhorers in the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteeuth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Righteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards as sembled in little knots during the day, and talked over their troubles in an excited manner. If the members of the Common Council who have been instrumental in keeping those poor men out of their pay could only have heard themselves described yesterday, they would certainly feel themselves highly flattered and vote accordingly horeafter.

On Wednesday night the Carmen and Workingmen's On Wednesday night the Carmen and Workingmen's Association met at Montgomery Hall, in Prince street, when the President of the society made a strong speech demunciatory of Councilmen Brice and Jones, who, he as-serted, were responsible for all the troubles that they had experienced. After several other speeches, it was re-solved not to proceed to work any more until all arrear-

and allowed them for cartage.

Mr. Delavan yesterday agreed to give the men this light additional compensation for their labor, and they premised to resume work as soon as the Board of Coun-

Both Boards of the Common Council met again yester day afternoon. The Aldermen reaffirmed their action of the day previous, after which they held some caucusing we to matters which did not transpire. A number of rumors were afloat, but they are not considered of suf ent reliability to justify publication

and the chamber of the Board of Cou wowd of laborers were on hand half an hour before the time appointed for the meeting of the Board, determined to exert a tremendous outside pressure upon the members

BOARD OF Aldermen. This Board met at one P. M. yesterday, President Walsh

Alderman Books offered a resolution directing the City Alderman Books offered a resolution directing the City Inspector to notify Mr. Hackley and all parties interested in his contract that said contract has been abrogated, and that all work under said contract must be suspended. The resolution was adopted.

The Street Commissioner was directed to cause the removal of all stationary floats, boats, &c., in the slips on the North river; also all obstructions in West street and Battery blace.

BOARD OF COMMCTIMEN.

THE LOBET GROWDED WITH STREET CLEANERS—
PARSAGE OF AN APPROPRIATION TO PAY THEM—
PROPOSED NEW GAS COMPANY—THE STREET CLEANREG AGAIN—THE PRESIDENT EXPLAINS HIS POSITION—ADOPTION OF THE MAYOR'S SUGGES-

o'olock yesterday—Morgan Jones, Esq., Pres

The lobby was crowded with street cleaners, while a still larger number filled the hall outside. The men were all in their working dress—shirt sleeves and solled linea some being the prevailing styles. They behaved with great desoram, and watched the proceedings of the Board

The minutes of the last meeeting were read and ap

On motion of Mr. Hayes the regular order of business was suspended for the purpose of taking up papers from

New York, the said constants to be laid under the supervision of the Street Comprissioner, the said company being such pipes to the same condition as before the said pipes and saids.

Befored to the Committee on Finance.

THE Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of concurring with the suggestion of the Mayor that the Backley contract should be broken and the control of the breats given into the hands of the City Inspector.

The street cleaners returned again in greater force than before, and several policemen made their appearance for the purpose of preserving order.

Hr. Jones took the floor and said the believed from what had appeared in the public prints some explanation was demanded from him, and he hoped the same facilities would be afforded him to vindicate his action as were underded to those who tried to traduce him. He said some weeks ago he offered a resolution calling upon the Hayor to convene the Board of Health for the purpose of having that body take some action is relation to cleaning the streets, as he believed the legal right and power to do so were vested in that body. A communication was also addressed to the Corporation Counsel on the subject, in reply to which that gentleman stated to the Board that the legal right to take charge of the streets is vested in the Board then waited on the Mayor for the purpose of urging on him the necessity of convening the Board of Health, and that the Commissiones of Health are only invested with advisory powers. Set the member of the Board then waited on the Mayor for the perpose of urging on him the necessity of convening the members of the Board then waited on the Mayor for the perpose of urging on him the necessity of convening the members of the Board then waited on the Mayor for the perpose of urging on him the necessity of convening the members of the Board then waited on the Mayor for the perpose of urging on him the necessity of convening the new force of the convening the necessary of the second of the present of the perpose. It had als

The Recent Powder Explosion and the City Committee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The details of the late terrible explosion at the Government powder manufactory in Jones' Wood, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, Tast river, resulting in such fearful destruction of property and more fearful peril of life and limb, are familiar to the reading public. And yet from these necessarily abbreviated narratives how little do we learn of the real extent of the disasters which follow in the wake of such a calamity. The ratives how little do we learn of the real extent of the dis-asters which follow in the wake of such a calamity. The damages resulting to houses and furniture can be easily estimated, and are of comparatively trivial import-ance; but who can follow out to the "bitter end" the infi-nitely more gloomy addends of shattered nerves, im-paired health and broken constitutions? There is reason-able ground for the belief that many of the more delicate of that awful shock and fright, and in several in stances of absolute physical violence and injury, will

sever wholly recover from their effects. The city of New York having given full and unquestioned authority, through its chief executive, for the establishment of an institution which from its very nature must bring terror and dread and peril to every neighborhood in which it chances to be established, and whose resources for evil are signally exemplified by the catastrophe in question, has now an opportunity to make partial restitution for the losses sustained by some of her most worthy chizons, without which most just recompense at the hands of a munificent Corporation they are wholly without remedy, and some of them randered worse than bankrupt.

We say partial restaution, for it can only be partial. There can be no cleam filed for those impries to pesson and health and future comfort to which we have adverted. They enter not into those material estimates on which verdicts and awards are founded, however much they may outrun all possible disasters and losses of a financial character.

We cannot see how the Corporation of the great city of

Baancial character.

We cannot see how the Corporation of the great city. New York can evide the duty and responsibility of maing good such material losses as have been absoluted sustained by such of her taxpaying citizens as have been most unnecently involved in this calamity. Nothing on the clearer and plainer than that these property holder have not received that protection which they have right to claim from a government to whose support the be clearer and plainer than that these property holders have not received that protection which they have a right to claim from a government to whose support they have cheerfully and liberally contributed until such pecuniary leases as they have metained through either the negligence, the mistakes returned and through either the promptly and magnanimously made up to them. Such damages are not within the scope or province of any known system of insurance, nor can they by any possibility be met by the individual proprietors of the exploded magnaine or manufactory. The fact that this gigantic engine of destruction was exceted and licensed just where it was by the willing and unqualified consent and authority of the Mayor seems sufficient in all equity to fix upon the city the full responsibility for the actual damage consequent upon its destruction, at least to all save the parties directly concerned in its establishment and management, though they may not be less switted to

sponsibility for the actual damage consequences and content of the actual to all save the parties directly concerned in its establishment and management, though they may not be less entitled to the sympathy of the community so long as the fact of negligence or carelessness if not alleged and proven against them.

We understand that the claims of the suffering parties are to be heard this day by the Committee of the Boar of Aldermen delegated by the city government for the purposes. We sincerely hope that in their examination an report they will be guided by the apirt of equity as quastice, and permit no unworthy considerations or pett quibbles to sway their higher judgments or to silence the whisperings of humanity within them, which ought ce tainly to be heard and regarded by an arbitrament in transmelled by the miserable technicalities of some le

quisbles to sway their higher judgments or to silence the whisperings of humanity within them, which ought certainly to be heard and regarded by an arbitranent not transmelled by the miserable technicalities of some less dignified and less inteligent tribunals.

The general sentement of all who have taken the trouble to look into the question involved, or who know anything of the real facts and merits of the case, is decidedly in favor of the full and complete reimbursement to these unfortunate parties of such losses as can be estimated in dollars and caust, leaving to them unavoidably the burthens of such physical injuries, loss of time and personal inconvenience as they must necessarily suffer in consequence of this remarkable casuaity. The names of those which eccur to us now are S. C. Keyes, N. S. Husted, Samuel Lawrence, D. P. Riker, W. M. Wite, P. I. Rogers, Isaac Summers, R. F. Rabetstein, James Hogg.

With the case of Mr. Sch C. Keyes, who, with his interesting family, are unquestionably the greatest sufferers of all, we are more familiar than with any other. Known for many years past to most of our business community, and held in the highest esteem as an upright, enterprising and successful tradesman, he was a few years since overtaken by reverses at a period when so large a proportion of our business men were compelled to bend their heads low before a most terrific commercial revuision, from which disaster to his fortunes and prospects be has not yet been able to recover. He is at present dependent on a small stipend which he receives from the government for important personal services, demanding his whole time and attention, and which is barejus sufficient, with strict conomy, to meet the demands of a growing family.

This disaster, to say nothing of its possible effects upon the health of himself and family, has left him in a nearly destitute, condition, and his only hepe of relief from an exigency so distressing and prospects so dismal is in the sense of justice and humanity, that to repair, so fou

rise up to bleas them.

Action Against the City of New York for \$35,000 for Injury Through Alleged Negligence,
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

JUNE 11.—William Shefield at the Mayor, Commonally, ite., of New York.—The plaintiff in this case is actitizen of Rhede Island, was formerly a member of Congress, and brings this action for \$25,000 damages against the city of New York for injury sustained by their alleged neglect in December, 1859. The plaintiff complains that while walking in Yark row his foot was caught by a stump of a tree, which had been allowed through the negligence of the derendants to remain on the sidewalk in that public thoroughtare.

Dector Carnochan deposed to the nature of the injuries sustained by Mr. Sheffield. He was called in and had to cut up the pants in order to got at the injury. Dector Crane was also in attendance; there was a compound fracture of the thigh a little above the knee; the bone was sticking through the skin about three inches; from the nature of the accident it would be impossible to set it without cutting the bone; we cut off from an inch to an inch and a half of the bone, so as to bring it into the fiesh again; the thigh was then splintered up; plaintiff's life was in very great danger from suppuration and exhaustion; for a time we thought it impossible for him to live; we had a consultation as to the propriety of amputating the leg, but we came to the conclusion not to do so, as he could not survive the loss of blood; that leg is four inches shorter then the other; he was under our are at the New York Hotel for about four months; saw him then removed to the boat for Newport; Doctor Crane stended the New York Hotel for about four months; saw him then removed to the boat for Newport; Doctor Crane stended the a case alone.

William Sheffield, the plaintiff, deposed that he is a counsellor at law, and resides in Rhode Island; it was about six o'clock on the evening of December 16, 1850; it was a damp, foggy evening; the witness described his bei

The Case of Kohmstomm—Bail Reduced frem \$150,000 to \$75,000, dec.

UNITED STAYES GROUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Stripman.

APRIL 11.—The United States w. Solomon Kohnstomm.—Sureau J.—This is an application made by the defendant to vacate the order of arrest against him, or mitigate the amount of bail. The original order of arrest was granted by his Honor Judge Betts, upon a mass of affidavits covering nearly two hundred pages. At the time of granting the order Judge Betts informed the counsel for the government that he could not examine the voctominous papers then submitted to him, and must grant the order upon the assurances of counsel and their scone and character. This, indeed, was the only course practicable under the circumstances; and Judge Betts also stated that an order to show cause why the bail should not be discharged or mitigated would be at once granted on application of the defendant. This order to show cause having been granted, and the parties heard thereon; after full consultation and agreement with Judge Betts, we are of opinion that the bail should be mitigated and not discharged. The original sum in which the defendant was required to dud bail was \$160,000. On an examination of the affidavits submitted in support of the original order to hold to bail, and upon which the present motion is founded, we are satisfied many of them were imperfectly taken, innamuch as the affidavits spoke only in a foreign language, and did not depose to their statements through the medium of a sworm interpretor. On such affidavits they could not be presecuted for perjury if they have awern falsely. But we are of opinion that there are other amidavits properly taken, and which contain allegations amicle into a sworm interpretor. On such affidavits they could not be presecuted for perjury if they have awern falsely. But we are of opinion that there are other amidavits properly taken, and which contain allegations amificiently explicit as to the liability of the defendant to the plantiff to warrant holding the defe

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN

NEW YORK HERALD, RRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.-TRIPLE SHRET.

SKIRMISH AT TRIUNE.

THE REBELS REPULSED.

There was a skirmish at Triune yesterday. About five nundred rebels dashed into the camp of the Sixth Ken tucky dayalry, but were repulsed. The rebel commander was shot from his horse, and is reported dead. Another rebel officer was also wounded. Two Union soldiers were

The Fight at Franklin

FRANKLIN, Tenn., June 6, 1863. Rebel covetousness has again led the Spring Hill army of rebels to attempt the capture of this pretty vil-lage and important strategic point. They have succeeded no better than they succeeded in their first attempt two months age. They have wasted considerable powder and several lives; but they are do nearer Nashville, on the

days its history may be written in a very few lines and the result quickly summed up. General Granger lett Franklin on Wednesday morning last, and moved over to Friune to take command of the United States forces there, under command of Col. J. P. Baird, of the Eighty-fourth Indiana infantry regiment, with instructions to hold the forts at all bazards, as the General himself would have done if he had remained. One of the forts situated on the Franklin, mounted heavy guns, was garrisoned by strong regiment of infantry—the Seventy eighth Hilmois— and was rightly considered impregnable. The other, the principal fortification for the defence of the post, is situated on the bank of the Harpeth, overlooking the town and one mile from the fort on the knob. Monster gun were mounted here, ammunition was pienty, commissary stores and forage were in abundance and the garrison numerous, consisting of the Eighty-fourth Indiana, Twentyecond Wisconsin and Nineteenth Michigan infantry regi ments, and the Seventh Kentucky cavalry, Colonel J. B.

who commanded, was considered a man of determination and bravery, having fought, bled and been captured in the Coburn fight last Marck. His command was the rem-nant of Coburn's old brigade, which escaped from the Thompson's Station snare, and who have been recruiting ever since, till now they are quite numerous, valorou

This was the situation twenty-four hours after General Granger left, when Major General N. Bedford Forrest ap-Spring Hill, with a ferce of seven thousand men, mount-ed, and eight pieces of artillery. The Seventh Kentucky cavalry, on picket at the time, were drawn up in line contest the passage to the town, which Forcest's men seemed bent on visiting. A vigorous and noisy rebel charge succeeded, and the Kertuckians did not wait to receive it. They broke through the town as fast as their tion to the shells from the fort, following closely, so that session, without the lors of a man. The public square was niled with rebels, who at once commenced preparations for a protracted stay. Colonel Saird throw three or four shells into town, but without doing much damage to the rebels. For est visited Judgo Marshall—a fat and victous old rebel—and exchanged congratuations, while downs of Franklin's fair daughters, who two days before smiled seductively on men in blue uniform, crowded around with bouquets and benisons.

to turn colone hairs set by crossing from the fort, in the direction of Murirossboro, near the scene of General Stanley's fight during Van Dorn's attack on Franklin.

Armstrong fell in with Colonel A. P. Campbell's brigade of cavalry, which had been sent from Triune by General Granger as soon as he learned of the attack. Colonel Campbell's command was composed of the Second Michigan chis ewn regiment), the Ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Itomas Jordan; the Sixth Kentucky, Colonel L. D. Watkins; the Fourth Kentucky, Colonel Michigan Chis ewn a fighting parson. The Unionists were riding hard, the Sixth Kentucky in the advance, closely followed by the Second Michigan. The country was thickly wooded, and the sun but half an hour high, and objects were scarcely distinguishable at a distances of three or four hundred yards. Armstrong's force lay concealed in the wood between the Murfreesboro wood and the Harpeth until the Sixth Kentucky had passed and the head of the Second Michigan was within forty yards, when they opened fire, expecting to throw the blue coats into confusion. Majors Godley and Ben. Smith were at the head of their respective battalions, and the attempt failed. Six companies of the Second and four companies of the Fourth Kentucky were dismounted and brought up, when the fight commenced in good earnest, Rebel prisoners say Armstrong recognized the revolving rilles of the Second and admitted his concern for the safety of his force. The firing was rapid and deadity, and the rebels were driven from cover to cover till they finally broke and field, leaving seventeen killed, twenty-five wounded and eighteen prisoners.

Caltures or Ammstrono's remains and the prisoners are nearly all members of his body guard, colonel Campbell, after having destroyed an ammunition wagun, captured several prisoners and dispersed the guard of the train. Two men of the Second Campbell, after having destroyed an ammunition wagun, captured several prisoners and dispersed the forst and minimal prisoners and dispersed the forst of the

the rain, and learned with surprise that nobody had been hart.

Next morning (Friday) the rebels showed themselves again beyond the lows on the Celumbia pike, in their old position. Colonel Baird commenced playing on them at long taw with a great-filled cannon, and they came ne nearer. Skirmishing continued all day, and Colonel Campbell's cavalay were in line waiting an attack; which was not made. Celonel Faulther, of the Seventh Kestucky cayalay, was abot through the groin while chasing a rebol General (supposed to be Armstrong) through the fields. He is dangerously wounded, but will probably recover. To-day the rebels have disappeared, and I do not anticipate any further bloodless struggle for this place. Colonel Baird has been relieved from command at his own request, and Lleuteant Henry O. Wharton, United States Engineers, has taken command as the representative of General Granger. If the rebels again occupy the IRBs town across the brook here they will probably be troubled by shells, flying bricks and splinters.

KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY RAID.

Sights and Scenes Along the Ros side View of the South, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 9, 1863 MYS IN AND ABOUT CHRANGS.

In Urbanna, on the south side of the Ray where Kilpatrick's cavalry took steam transports for the opposite shore of the river, there were scenes to sadden themeart and cause deeper regrets that war was carrying corrow into every household. One citizen, Mr. Street, had twenty or thirty house and field servants to whom freedom may prove a doubtful blesning. He had thrown wide com may prove a quantum passang.

com his down to our cavairy officers, and had extended
his loopitalities to them with no limit but his means and
resources. He had a granddaughter, an estimable young
lady, with an infant in her arms. Her husband, a rebel soldier at home on furlough, was secreted in the for and she was trembling lost be should be captured. was kind and courteous to the guests who assembled at AUNT MARY HAS GONE, TOO!

It became a military necessity to announce to the slaves that their destiny was in their own hands—to go as free people or remain as property. Most of them che the former lot, and there was a sundering of the ties affection which had bound servants to the household which they had been lifetime members. Tears expressible grief of both mistress and muid; and when an colored woman, eighty years advanced in her p lgr mage, resolved to enter upon a new life of experimental freedom, leaving the home where she received kind treatment and tender care, perhaps to be neglected and to suffer the his of poverty and want, in the agony of her grief the rebol solder's youthful wife exclaimed, "Aunt Mary has gone,

soldier's youthful wife exclaimed, "Aunt Mary has gone, tool?"

A MINIBELL PICTURE.

A merry laugh and the cheerful face of another wife, whose ausband, not yet seventien was out of the rebei army, attracted the attention of your correspondent, then riding by. She was anused at the sport the cayairy boys were sloying while in the pursuit of poultry in a hot sun and under difficulties and wooden buildings. They proved to be her own heas and chickens, and she hilosophically exclaimed that as menght as well laugh as cry about if, and so long as Henry was not in the army and in danger she had a right to be happy.

The Post Office and Custom House in Urbanna were not in the full tide of successful operation, and the principal interest therein centred in the documents of a long time ago. The late Custom House officer, Mr. Palmer, presented to the Histancerrespondent manifests of the cargees of the schooner Enther, bound from the port of Plymouth for Tappahaunock, dated January 5, 1806, the schoorer Pelight, from Antigua for Fredericksburg, with forty eight punchesses of run, &c. dated August 15, 1809, and of the ship Commerce (built at Bath, Massachusetts), from Liverpool for Tappahaunock, dated October 25, 1809.

BELGHOUS CONDITION OF THE FROTIZE.

The next Hitle brick church for Episcopal worahip at

The nest little brick church for Episcopal worship at Urbanns attests that the religious condition of the people in that vicinity ought to be good. The editice was not, of course, descrated by our chivalric soldiery.

There had been three stores in Urbanna; but there are no goods in them now, and it is presumed that they have nothing to sell, as all the ladies united in the declaration that they had "nothing to wear" but dresses two summers edd.

THE TOWN ARCIENT AND SMALL.

The town of Urbaina is ancient and small, dotted some thirty or forty houses, which present an air of fort, if not elegance.

There were no men in Urbanna capable of bearing arms, if a half-dozen are excepted, who appeared as though they might make very indifferent soldiers, hardly worth conscripting.

might make very indifferent soldiers, hardly worth conscripting.

RALUGA IN THE DISTANCE.

The court house of Middlesex county is at Saluda, three miles distant from Urbanna, the road to which leads through a productive, pleasant and hospitable region.

FLOCKS AND HENDS.—WHEAT AND CORN.

The reported destitution of the South was not strikingly apparent at or between these points, and flocks of sheep, herds of castle, fields of, wheat and corn, and numerous vegsiable gardens and fruitful orchards, were seen here and there and everywhere.

LAFOR ENCOMPS BLANCE.

As raid after raid is made through the South by our cavalry, and field hunds leave for cooler skies, it will follow that labor must become scarce, and the time may come when the rebel soldier must convert the sword into the ploughshare or learn that his wife and children clamor for bread. Inhumanity to the negroes in transferring them from 8 uthern homes to contraband camps may prove humanity to the men in arms against the authority of the Union, by competiting them to abandon the cruel arts of war and pursue the occupation of peaceful husbandry.

At Middleex Court House the cavairy boys obtained some accient documents—one dated October 17, 1761, in the first year of the reign of George the Third, under the huge seal of the oblony, in which "George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, October 23, 1674, being a bond to pay four hundred pounds of good, sound, merchantable tobacco, signed by

AN AGED LADT'S GREAT GRIEF. An aged woman is tears at all times makes one sad, and when a venerable lady, who had lost the horse which had carried her husband to the grave, weepingly besought Colonel Kilpatrick to make an effort to procure its return to her, a cloud of sadness passed over his face. It was not the value of the horse, but the associations with the

reproached her for asking favors of an enemy.

A DACHITER'S LAMESTATION.

While riding along through Westmoreland county a female was heard crying bitterly, as though her lamentations were caused by deepest grief. Approaching, we met a little girl some twelve years old, and "in agony she cried" because the soldiers had taken their only horse. The mother was expressing both sorrow and indignation and giving utterance to the sentiment that she did not believe a government which permitted these things could prosper. Every officer who witnessed the grief of the daughter was moved to pity, and all regretted the military necessity which rendered it imperative to impress that particular horse into the Union service. Poor little girl, even your sorrow would be heightened were your only brother to fall on the battle field before "this cruel war is over."

North mentioned by a Richmond paper recently as "Richmond paper recently as "Richmond paper recently as "Richmond paper recently as the reputation of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, which had made a raid through the Northern Neuk but a short time previous is not cavable among the inhabitants there, by whom they are accused of outrages which it seems impossible for an American soldier to perpetrate. A batch of letters was captured by Kilpatrick's command, addressed by wives, mothers and daughters to their husbands, sons and brothers in the rebel army, detaining these alieged outrages and expressing a determination to soffer and be strong while there was a ray of hope for an independent government and a separation from the hated Yankees. Doubties their fears have magnified the offences and impropriettes of individual srivates in the Eighh Illinois, whose officers cannot forget or neglect their own duties.

THE NAVY.

THE NEW OFFICERS FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON tear Admiral Foote, Commander J. P. Sandford and Lieuenant Commander Edward Simpson will embark in the Rear Admiral Dupont, Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, fleet captain, and Lieutenant Commander S. G. Corbin, com-mander of the flagship Wabash. As soon as relieved these

Marion-practice ship.—The sloop of war Marion as rived at the Navy Yard yesterday from Newport, R. he came here by way of Long Island Sound. As soon her presence was known in this vicinity a tug was des patched from the Navy Yard to tow her in.

The Marion will craise between Portland, Mr Philadelphia, visiting all the navy yards, and will go up the Hudson river, visiting West Point Military Academy
the West Point foundry, &c. She is to undergo som
trifling repairs and have a slight change made in her ar
mament and receive her full complement of stores, &c.

The following is a list of her officers:—
Licut non' Commander—E. O. Matthews, commanding.
Licutenants—T. F. Kane, Executive Officer; J. D. Marvin.
Assistant Paymaster—N. J. Wright.
Midshymen—R. E. Evans. W. B. Hoff, W. H. Whiting,
C. V. Griddey, R. C. Irvin. (To perform lieutenants' duty.)
Master's Mate—J. W. Johnson, acting beatswain, and
ulnety-four midshipmen.

Vard, is at present undergoing a very thorough and care ful overhanding and requiring. Her magazine is being reconstructed, and she is supplied with a rudder from the Virginia, which has for many years remained on the stocks. She will be in ed to place on board the Ohio an armameter company as sisteen long thirty-two-pounders on the gun des. So one two-hundred-pounder rifled Parrott and six one hundred pounder rifled Parrott guns on the spar deck. The crew will be increased to. two hundred men. The following is a list of her offi-

Commander—Edmund Lanier.
Lieutenant Commander—— Boyd.
Maders—— Spurin.— Deerhurst.—— Vicks.
Acting Ensign—E. N. Lemon.
Chaplain—J. L. Watson.
Paymaster—J. A. Batos.
Assisant Paymaster—H. C. Burgess.

Chirriwa—six guns.—The Chippewa, Commander Bryson, arrived at Hitton Head on the 4th just., and re ports ship Shepherd Knapp, eight guns, a total wreck, having run ashore near Nassau. The Chippewa and Rhode Island tried to save her, but were unsuccessful. The Shepherd Kuapp was a fourth-rate vessel of was purchased by the government for \$35,718. The following is a list of her officers:—

Acting Volunteer Licut-nant—H. S. Eytinge.

Acting Master—J. M. Hudson.

Acting Ensigns—J. C. Green and R. Rabadan.

Acting Ensigns—J. C. Green and R. Rabadan.

Acting Ensigns—J. C. E. Enstwood.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—C. E. Enstwood.

Acting Assistant Pagmaster—R. M. Frimble.

Acting Master's Mates—C. C. Neil, H. S. Kytinge, Jr., A.

G. Tompkins.

Lientenant Commander Semnes, was at Tampa Ray

United States steam gunbeat Dai Ching, Lieuterant Commander J. C. Chaplin, went into commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard about noon on Tuesday. The Dai Ching was built by Mesers. Jewett & Co., of Williamsburg, for the late Mandarin Ward, of the Chinese navy, but was

peed. Ine following is a list of her onners.—
Licutesant Commander.—J. C. Chaplin.
Assistant Surgeon.—B. J. Hershey.
Assistant Paymaster.—Edward Sherwin.
Acting Master.—J. W. Crosby.
Enigen.—G. Howorth, Jr., T. F. DeLuce.
Master's Mates.—Louis Charey, Walter Walton, G. A. Steins.

Empiners.—First Assistant, J. Fallow: Pecond Assistant, W. Campbell; Third Assistants, Domingo Cassana and W. C. Boone.

Personal Intelligence. Capt. John Scott, of the United States Army; C. H. Kil-gour, of Cincinnati; H. M. Gaylor, of Pennsylvania, and N. Tibbetts, of Boston, are stopping at the Metropolitan

gour, of Cincinnati; H. M. Gaylor, of Pennsylvania, and N. Tibbetts, of Boston, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. W. Rice and R. M. Bailey, of Boston; Capt. Power, of Hoddon; Dean Richmend, of Buildo: Judge Palge, of Schenectady; Hon. C. Constock, of Albany; Hon. J. H. Lyman, of Massachusetts, and Col. A. R. Potts, of Washington, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. E. W. Hinks, of Washington; J. T. Tocker, of Chicago; J. Holbrock and lady, of Connecticut; D. Robbins and lady and C. C. Kent, of Boston; A. F. Hastings and lady, of Hartford; Capt. J. C. Rowan, of the United States Navy; Gen. T. J. Stead, of Providence, and G. C. Buell, of Rochester, are stopping at the Astor House.

Americans registered at the American banking house in Paris for the week ending May 29:—R. M. Hoe and tamily, James K. Skidmore, Wm. R. Skidmore, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Chapin, Samuel Johnson, H. Hutchinson, Henry Bull, Henry L. Swift, Wm. L. Raymond, Wm. L. Ramson, Irom New York; H. H. McBurney, James Guild, L. A. Higelow, Ozias Goodwin, Samuel Dorr, from Boston; John B. Dales, Edwin R. Shepperd, J. P. Steiner and family, John G. Borhek, from Philadelphia; S. L. Caldwell, Providence, R. I.; Howard Paul, London; A. C. Yates, Syracuse, N. Y.

Travellers registered at the American agency, Gibraltar, May 18:—C. D. Baewer, E. G. Baewer, Springfield, Mass.

Captain Massay, of the Thirtieth British regiment, recently eloped from Toronto, Canada, with Miss McTavish, a relative of Mr. Angus Cameron, President of the Bank of Toronto, and the pair are new living in this city. It is as and the Captain has a wife in Ireland. The father of Miss McTavish was connected with the Hudson Bay Company, and left her at his death over eighty thousand dollars.

The well known E. Z. C. Judson ("Nod Buntline"), a private in the New York First Mounted Rifley, Colonel Ouderdonk, has been entenced to two months imgrisonment at Fort Norfolk, Virginia, for the crime of desertion.

The well known E. Z. C. Judson ("Nod Buntline"), a private in the New

regiment in Colonel Fosteg's provisional brigade, at their camp sear Suffolk, Va., with a magnificent sword, costing, with accompanying equipments, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Lieutenant Themas Biatchford Faton, of the One Hundred and Sixty high regiment New York Volunteors, has been promoted to the position of assistant inspector general upon the staff of Brigadier General Foster, commanding a provisional brigade in the Seventh army corps, at Selfolk.

Major Spalding, of the One Hundred and Fifty second New York Volunteors, has tendered his resignation on account of disability, which has been accepted. Under the recent order in relation to officers resigning "upon this more than questionable plea," Major Spalding will report for sight duty with the invalid corps at Washington.

The severe wound of Golonel John McConthe—now commanding the One Hundred and Sixty mint New York Volunteers—received in the left arm at the battle of Shiloh, has, under the attentive care of Dr. Clymer, well migh fully recovered.

Brigadier General H. S. Briggs, of Massachusetts, and a son of the late Governor Briggs of that State, was in Pittafiels & few days since. General Briggs had received a furlough for twenty days, which he proposed to spend in visiting New Orleans, but upon reaching Newbern, North Carolina, the steamer on which he took passage in was turned back, and in consequence he took occasion to vigit his home friends.

There is now residing on Ninth street, Tray, X. Y., in state of comparative destitution, the Hospidar of Wallachia, a sobleman of high rank, who left his mative land to fight for the American Union, was wounded at Antietom, fined to respond to the order directing him to respect, in censequence of ignorance of our customs, and resigned from the service. Prifting to Tray by secilent, he cound himself without friends, his wife in a critical state of health, and his resources slight. Several gentiamen have interested themselves in his case, with a hope of restoring him to the army, should his ciaims prove

INTERESTING FROM THE GULF.

NAVAL OPERATIONS OFF MOBILE HARBOR

A Rebel Steamer Chased and

Burned.

Our Mobile Correspondence. OFF MORILE, May 14, 1863. More Prises Want of Fast Ves on the Bockade, de.

This morning the R. R. Cuyler discovered a steam

running quietly past her. The captain immediately gave the alarm signal to the fleet and gave chase, pursoing her for two hours, and gained on her so rapidly that afteen minutes the rebei steamer would have been under her guns, but suddenly the engine ceased working, and con equently he was obliged to forego the pleasure of board ing the vessel; which was a large sidewheel steamer, loade heavily with cotton. The Kanawha took the Cuyler i depend upon to catch the rebel steamers; for there is no when they are in the best order; and new the majority of them are in a crippled condition, and at the most ca only steam about six knots. Why there are not faster and better steamers sent here is a mystery to us. The

and better steamers sent here is a mystery to us. The rebels are doing an extensive trade—steamers running it and out this port at their leisure. There are a numb.r of steamers making regular trips between Havana and Mobile—one being the Alco. She does not a poar to try the conceal her movements, but gives us to understand that if wind and weather are favorable, to-suight I shall come out, and catch me if you can. Deserters teil us that there are two besties the one named ready to leive there only waiting for fair weather, I presume. There are also seven—others lying mear Fort Morgan From our mash, head, with the aid of a glass, we can distinctly see cotton piled upon their decks.

Last Saturday—the first for a number of monthr—we succeeded in capturing the schooner Sea Lion, with two hundred and eighty-six bales of cotton on board. A prize crew was put on board and she was sent to Key West. The morning after she left us she sighted a schooner which had cotton on her decks, but being faster than our prize she succeeded in getty away. The latter afterwards spring her foremast are returned for repairs. She also saw a suspicious looking steamer. We suppose it to be the Nepture, for we understood she was to leave Havana soon for Mobile. In all probability she is in port ere now.

I had a conversation with the captain of the Eugene, which the Cuyler captured. He said, "You think you keep a biockade here. I am very glad if you all think so but ask the merchanis in Havana if they think the same, and they will soon feel you there is none, at least they consider it so, for these little craft are not competent te catch their large steamers." This is starving out the rebots. I presume it is a fine relish if it is. When the pirate Florida ran out of this port the Cuyler was the only vessel we had that was a match for her in speed; for she ran out of sight of our gunboats in three hours. It is therefore plain to understand the necessity of able block-adeers at this port; and why are they not sent to us?

The new sloop of wa

Our Warrington Correspondence. WARRINGTON, Fia, May 35, 1863.

Destruction of the Rebel Schooner Isabel—Escape of a Steamer—Important Captures—The Rebel Steamer Cubo Chazed and Burned—Arrivals—Market Prices in Mo-

On the 17th the schooner lastel attempted to run the blockade at Mobile. She was run salore clore under the walls of Fort Morgan, and Master's Bate Dyer, of the R R. Cuyler, was sent with boots either to bring her off or burn her. They were just in time to capture sixteen men-being her crew and some passengers. The Isabel had two hundred bales of cotton on board. Finding it impossible to get the schooler off he set fire to her and then pulled for his own ship. By this time the alarm had been given and the rebels in the fort were on the alert. Mr. Dyer, finding that the schooler did not break out in a blaze, as he expected, turned back again towards the fort, and this time effectually did his work.

On May 17 a steamer ran out and was chased by the forter of some between the forces of the processing the school of the set of the school of the set of the

Caylor for some hours, but escaped.

The same night the Kanawha captured the schooner Rippie, with one hundred and ten, and the funter, with forty three bales of cotton on board. The Rippie was sent to Key West, and the Hunter caste into Pensacola. She has been sulessed and her carge will be

forty three bales of cotton on board. The Rippie was sent to Key West, and the Huster came into Penssoola. She has been soloaded and her carge will be sent North in the first public transport.

The 17th was indeed a busy day of Mobile. About fifty miles south of Mobile the United States ship De Sote chased the rebel steamer. Cuba, from Haynas, loaded with arms and amoultion, and compelled the refleis to set fire to her and escape in boats, night having come on. The Cuba formerly ran between Mobile and New Or leans, and was capable of earrying one thousand bales of cotton.

Arrived May 20, schooner My Rover, Hughes, from New York April 26, with stores for government.

21st, ship Northampton, Captain Morse, Philadelphia 12th of April, coal to Navy Department.

Arrived May 29, United States steamer Ossipee, from Fortress Mongoe May 19, Captain Gillis commanding. Had a regular oyclone in the Gulf.

Bailed, May 30, steamer Thames, Captain Arey, for New Orleans, with stores for government.

First Lieutenant F. Heston, Disbursing Quartermaster, has been relieved by Captain Stewart.

The following list of prices is interesting:

Orthe of the past weeg: but owing to the scarcity of other articles of groceries, the prices, with a few exceptions, remain about the same as last week. We give the following:—

stores Prices of Groceries, the prices, with a few exceptions, remain about the same as last week. We give the following:—

stores prices of chockniks, provisions, Ac.

Sugar—There is a light stock on hand, but no cales have been made; owing to the action of the givernment. We quote sugars from 75c. a 90c. per lb. Molasses—Selling at \$5 50 per gallon. Flour—Extra \$62, superfine \$55 a \$55 per bbi, jight stock, with an netive demund. For age—Corn is selling in lots at \$4 a \$4.25 per bushel. Hay and fodder, selling in lots at \$4 a \$4.25 per bushel. Hay and fodder, selling in lots, at \$6 a \$6 sper hundred, Corn meal, \$4 per bushel, Each, \$1 in \$1.20 per lb. Groce—In lots, \$3.25 tallow and becswar \$1.76 a \$2 per lb. Groce—In

worth \$20 per bushel and flour \$42 per barrel?

Capture of Colored Troops and Threatened Retailsation.

A squad of the First Kansas colored regiment were ambushed near laxter's Springs, South Kansas, a short time ago, and were compelled to surrender. A sharp correspondence has passed between the robel Colonel livingsion and Colonel Williams, of the colored troops. The guerilla offers to exchange the two white prisoners he held for two of his band in Williams' hands, amounting at the same time his intention of keeping the negre soldiers as "contraband of war." He also intimates that if the reported death of Bi hop (a total bushwhacker) be trached the shall retailsate to which threat Williams roplied, "That he can play his hand—that unless he (Livingston) exchanged the negroes immediately, as well as the white soldiers, he (W.) would hang the prisoners he held.

City Intelligence.

Discovery of Human Rumans—A few days ago the laborers employed in digging out a foundation for the new Woman's Hospital in Fiftieth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, atruck upon a treuch in which were buried the remains of several thousand people. The site of the hospital was a portion of the old Fotte's Field, and all the bodies which were supposed to have been buried there were removed some years ago. It now appears, however, that the work was only half dose at that time. The bodies now found are thousands in number, and are deep down in the earth, where few would ever dream of striking upon a necropolis. City Inspector Irelavan, before whom the subject was laid, his referred the matter to the Commissioners of Charfaies and Correction, under whose direction the bodies were removed from the old Petter's Field to the new grounds on Ward's Island.

The Union League club took place on Wednesday even in at their rooms on Union square, which were greatly crowded. Among those in attendance as visitors were dovernor Andrew of Massachusetts, Mr. Sherwed, of Texas, and Hon. George Bancret, historian. These three greatlemen, after the regular proceedings, were called in for speeches, which they made to the satisfaction of their audience.